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The Sumskiy and Malen'gskiy timber managements of the Northern Karelian Timber Trust shipped, in January, 94 flatcars of high-grade construction material to the builders of the tall buildings in Moscow.(3)

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of January and first-quarter 1953 timber haulage plans in the okrugs of the republic.

| <u>Okrug</u> | <u>25 Jan (4)</u> | | <u>31 Jan (5)</u> | |
|----------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| | <u>First Quarter</u> | <u>Jan</u> | <u>First Quarter</u> | <u>Jan</u> |
| Petrozavodskiy | 23.1 | 66.8 | 29.6 | 85.8 |
| Segezhskiy | 20.9 | 61.4 | 26.9 | 79.2 |

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of February and first-quarter 1953 timber haulage plans in the okrugs of the republic:

| <u>Okrug</u> | <u>5 Feb (6)</u> | | <u>10 Feb (7)</u> | |
|----------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| | <u>First Quarter</u> | <u>Feb</u> | <u>First Quarter</u> | <u>Feb</u> |
| Petrozavodskiy | 33.7 | 12.3 | 38.2 | 26.1 |
| Segezhskiy | 30.7 | 11.3 | 35.1 | 24.7 |

| <u>Okrug</u> | <u>15 Feb (8)</u> | | <u>25 Feb (9)</u> | |
|----------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| | <u>First Quarter</u> | <u>Feb</u> | <u>First Quarter</u> | <u>Feb</u> |
| Petrozavodskiy | 43.3 | 41.4 | 55.1 | 77.2 |
| Segezhskiy | 39.7 | 38.6 | 50.9 | 72.8 |

Estonian SSR

Recently, the Main Administration of Furniture Industry, Ministry of Paper and Wood-Processing Industry, opened a special store in Tallin. The store is well equipped and has a wide assortment of products of a Tallin factory and of Riga enterprises.

This is the 17th special store of the Main Administration of Furniture Industry. The administration also has stores in Moscow, Riga, Novosibirsk, Tbilisi, Stalingrad, and other large cities of the country. Five additional stores of this type are to be opened during 1953.(10)

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of fall-winter season 1952 - 1953 plans for timber-felling and for skidding and haulage in the republic:

| <u>Oblast</u> | <u>31 Jan (11)</u> | | <u>10 Feb (12)</u> | |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| | <u>Felling</u> | <u>Skidding and Haulage</u> | <u>Felling</u> | <u>Skidding and Haulage</u> |
| Tartuskaya | 60.4 | 33.1 | 66.2 | 40.4 |
| Tallinskaya | 58.8 | 23.9 | 64.8 | 31.0 |
| Pyarnuskaya | 57.2 | 19.2 | 61.9 | 28.1 |

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Lithuanian SSR

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of fall-winter season 1952 - 1953 plans for timber-felling, skidding, and haulage in the republic:

| <u>Oblast</u> | <u>10 Jan (13)</u> | | | <u>15 Jan (14)</u> | | |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | <u>Felling</u> | <u>Skidding</u> | <u>Haulage</u> | <u>Felling</u> | <u>Skidding</u> | <u>Haulage</u> |
| Klaypedskaya | 40.2 | 25.4 | 15.7 | 46.3 | 32.8 | 21.6 |
| Vil'nyusskaya | 27.8 | 16.6 | 4.9 | 32.9 | 22.3 | 6.7 |
| Shyaulyayskaya | 29.1 | 15.0 | 2.8 | 37.5 | 18.2 | 5.9 |
| Kaunasskaya | 27.0 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 32.4 | 8.9 | 6.4 |

| <u>Oblast</u> | <u>20 Jan (15)</u> | | | <u>25 Jan (16)</u> | | |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | <u>Felling</u> | <u>Skidding</u> | <u>Haulage</u> | <u>Felling</u> | <u>Skidding</u> | <u>Haulage</u> |
| Klaypedskaya | 54.1 | 41.5 | 26.2 | 60.2 | 51.2 | 33.5 |
| Vil'nyusskaya | 39.1 | 26.2 | 9.9 | 45.3 | 34.1 | 14.6 |
| Shyaulyayskaya | 45.9 | 23.8 | 10.3 | 55.4 | 35 | 13.8 |
| Kaunasskaya | 39.5 | 13.6 | 39.5 | 45.6 | 19.5 | 14.7 |

| <u>Oblast</u> | <u>31 Jan (17)</u> | | | <u>5 Feb (18)</u> | | |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | <u>Felling</u> | <u>Skidding</u> | <u>Haulage</u> | <u>Felling</u> | <u>Skidding</u> | <u>Haulage</u> |
| Klaypedskaya | 66.4 | 62.2 | 38.7 | 71.8 | 67.5 | 41.9 |
| Vil'nyusskaya | 51.5 | 39.7 | 19.6 | 55.5 | 42.5 | 24.6 |
| Shyaulyayskaya | 60.2 | 43.1 | 26.5 | 66.8 | 47.4 | 32.0 |
| Kaunasskaya | 51.8 | 27.9 | 22.3 | 57.4 | 35.6 | 29.6 |

| <u>Oblast</u> | <u>10 Feb (19)</u> | | | <u>15 Feb (20)</u> | | |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | <u>Felling</u> | <u>Skidding</u> | <u>Haulage</u> | <u>Felling</u> | <u>Skidding</u> | <u>Haulage</u> |
| Klaypedskaya | 76.1 | 73.1 | 46.2 | 80.8 | 79.5 | 50.3 |
| Vil'nyusskaya | 60.6 | 48.8 | 28.4 | 76.5 | 55.0 | 35.7 |
| Shaulyayskaya | 74.0 | 55.0 | 37.2 | 78.9 | 61.3 | 42.8 |
| Kaunasskaya | 63.5 | 42.7 | 39.3 | 68.3 | 53.2 | 47.9 |

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| Oblast | 20 Feb (21) | | | 25 Feb (22) | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | <u>Felling</u> | <u>Skidding</u> | <u>Haulage</u> | <u>Felling</u> | <u>Skidding</u> | <u>Haulage</u> |
| Klaypedaskaya | 74.4/sic/ | 84.1 | 56.5 | 86.9 | 86.0 | 58.9 |
| Vil'nyusskaya | 77.1 | 60.0 | 39.8 | 72.3 | 63.8 | 41.4 |
| Shaulyayskaya | 82.0 | 66.8 | 48.8 | 84.1 | 70.0 | 51.9 |
| Kaunasskaya | 71.3 | 58.2 | 56.0 | 74.0 | 61.3 | 62.7 |

Belorussian SSR

This year, enterprises of the Belorussian Paper Industry Trust are organizing the production of new types of widely used products from paper and cardboard waste. The Shklovsk "Spartak" Paper Factory will soon begin the production of postal envelopes and typing paper and the Chashniksk "Red Star" Factory will start the production of paper bags for storing clothing.

New shops for the production of widely used products are being established at the Borisov "Profintern" Paper Factory, the "Albertin" cardboard factory, and other enterprises. They will produce covers for school notebooks, typing paper, cardboard, and other types of paper and cardboard products. The Minsk Wallpaper Factory will increase its production of glossy paper.(23)

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of fall-winter season 1952 - 1953 plans for timber felling, skidding, and haulage in the republic, as of 20 February (24):

| <u>Oblast</u> | <u>Felling</u> | <u>Skidding</u> | <u>Haulage</u> |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Gomel'skaya | 110.6 | 88.3 | 86.3 |
| Pinskaya | 94.4 | 72.2 | 84.3 |
| Baranovichskaya | 63.6 | 41.9 | 70.1 |
| Mogilevskaya | 74.4 | 64.2 | 62.7 |
| Poleskaya | 68.5 | 44.4 | 62.9 |
| Bobruyskaya | 72.0 | 47.6 | 61.6 |
| Molodechnenskaya | 58.1 | 38.2 | 60.0 |
| Brestskaya | 60.4 | 48.1 | 56.4 |
| Polotskaya | 58.8 | 38.5 | 52.4 |
| Minskaya | 62.1 | 43.8 | 49.0 |
| Vitebskaya | 64.5 | 43.6 | 47.7 |

The Bobruysk Plywood-Woodworking Combine has produced a shipment of parquet flooring. At the suggestion of Karpiyevicha, shop technologist, the parquet flooring was prepared out of pieces of hardwood which formerly were considered waste. The pieces are cut, selected according to color and size, and placed

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on a small pine board in the form of diamonds and squares. They are then polished. Preliminary estimates have shown that up to 60 square meters of parquet flooring can be prepared from every cubic meter of hardwood waste.

Preparations are being made for the production of parquet flooring in other woodworking enterprises of the republic.(25)

Ukrainian SSR

For several years, a group of associates of the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute, in cooperation with workers of the Kiev Lumber Industry Trust, has conducted experiments on the dyeing of the wood of beech, birch, alder, Transcarpathian fir, and other varieties in imitation of more valuable types of wood.

Numerous experiments on the dyeing of wood with dyes obtained from the cheap by-products of the processing of brown coal and peat have given very good results. A group of workers composed of I. Antoshchenko, manager of the trust, Ye. Tsimbaneko, director of the institute, G. Kossovskiy, engineer, and others has succeeded in dyeing the above-mentioned varieties imitation mahogany.

The wood is dyed in autoclaves constructed on the spot. By changing the pressure in the autoclaves, it is possible to obtain different shades and textures of wood.

This method of dyeing is distinguished from customary processes of dyeing by the simplicity of its technology, its cheapness, and high quality.

The Ministry of Timber Industry Ukrainian SSR plans to carry out a series of measures to assure the wide use of the new methods. In particular, during 1953 beech and birch lumber, plywood boards, and pieces of furniture will be dyed in the wood-dyeing shop of the Molotov Lumber Mill.(26)

Dronov, mechanic, and Maksimenko, head of the carpentry shop of the Mikhitovka Woodworking Combine in the Don Basin, have developed a trimmer with a mechanical feed for the simultaneous trimming of two edges of a board. An experimental model of the machine has successfully passed its tests. It showed a high productivity -- 40 cubic meters per shift -- with a high quality of production. The new machine will make it possible to free eight workers in the carpentry shop for other tasks.

The inventors are continuing to work on the machine, which they think is capable of a much higher productivity.(27)

Armenian SSR

The Kirovakan Department of the Botanical Garden of the Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR has received a shipment of seeds of the rarest of coniferous trees, which until recently was known only in fossilized form.

Several years ago the Chinese scientists Ku and K'an discovered in excavations impressions of an unknown coniferous tree which had grown in the mountains of China. From these impressions, they succeeded in describing a plant which was given the name metasequoia.

These same botanical scientists recently found several coniferous trees of a type not seen up to that time in a remote mountain region of China. Detailed study showed that they belonged to the metasequoia variety initially found and described in a fossilized condition.

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Some of the seeds collected from these trees were sent to the Botanical Institute imeni V. L. Komarova of the Academy of Sciences USSR.(28)

RSFSR

Until now, the sawing of logs into short blocks and their splitting into small pieces has been done by hand. A new sawing-splitting machine has been constructed by the Khar'kov Machine Shop of the Main Administration of Spare Parts. It is intended for sawing short pieces of wood into planks and simultaneously splitting them into blocks for gas generator machines. It can be used as either a stationary or a portable machine.

The new device, which will be called the TSNIME-2 sawing-splitting machine, has passed its tests and been accepted for serial production.(29)

The Likinskiy Machine Building Factory has forwarded on time a shipment of portable electric power plants to the Khabarovsk Timber Trust, the Molotov Timber Combine, and other timber enterprises.

In January, the factory exceeded the plan for the production of portable electric power plants, produced 12 truck cranes for the timber industry, and repaired numerous diesel engines. The enterprise is now mastering the production of powerful winches for loading and skidding timber.(30)

A TL'T winch with an endless cable is being used at the Timiryazevskiy Timber Management for skidding timber. It was submitted and recently placed in production by engineering-technical workers of the timber management.

The projected productivity of the TL'T winch -- 12,400 cubic meters of timber per year -- is higher than that of any existing skidding winches or tractors, including the C-80 tractor. This winch makes it possible to skid timber for long distances and in swampy localities.(31)

Bukshtynov, chief of the Division for the Direction of Forestry Propaganda, Ministry of Forestry USSR, has issued the information that in 1953 the publication of a "Guide for the Forestry Cultivation Worker" and a "Guide for the Forestry Machine Worker" is planned, and in 1954 it is intended to issue a four volume "Dictionary-Guide of Forestry."(32)

A small wood-chemical factory has been placed in operation at the Lisspinsk Forestry Management in Leningradskaya Oblast. It uses timber felling area waste -- coniferous branches -- as raw material and manufactures a medicinal preparation from the needles. The cleaned branches are used as firewood, notable for its high quality. Experience has shown that the establishment of such a wood-chemical factory is not difficult and demands little expenditure.(33)

Workers of the Chekov Cellulose Paper Combine fulfilled the 1952 plan at the beginning of December. More than 3,500,000 rubles were saved by lowering the cost of production. The output of high-grade paper exceeded the plan figure by 10 percent.(34)

USSR General Information

A culture of mycorrhiza, a special type of soil fungus which assures the survival and more rapid growth of tree seedlings, has been obtained in the laboratory of the Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences USSR. Previously, to obtain a better accumulation of mycorrhiza on the roots of tree seedlings, forest soil which contained buds of these fungi was placed in the ground with

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the seeds. However, such a method required the transportation of a large quantity of earth. One or two test tubes with a culture of the fungus obtained in the laboratory replace hundreds of kilograms of mycorrhiza soil. This new method is being tested now in some forestry nurseries.(35)

The rotting of wood products causes great losses to the national economy. Rotting is due in most cases to the development in the wood of the mycelia of parasitic fungi. Hundreds of varieties of such fungi exist in nature, but the most widely distributed are *Merulius lacrymans*, *Poria vaporaria*, and *Coniophora cerebella*. These fungi are the most dangerous for wood.

In the beginning stages of rotting, wood becomes brown and numerous longitudinal and transversal cracks appear on it. Afterward, this process increases and the wood becomes rotten and easily reduced to powder.

In the study of this process, scientists discovered that if wood was impregnated with certain chemical substances called preservatives, it was not subject to rotting and did not deteriorate for a long time. On the basis of this, efficient methods of fighting fungi and wood parasites were developed. At present, wood treated with sodium fluoride and sodium fluosilicate with calcined soda is used in the construction of dwelling houses and other buildings. The simplest type of apparatus, sprinklers, paint sprayers, and so forth are used by organizations of the All-Union Preservative Trust of the Ministry of Construction Materials USSR for this type of wood treatment. In 1951 alone, the Moscow Office of this trust carried out the preservative impregnation of 724,000 cubic meters of wood products used in the construction of living quarters. In 1952, the wood in all new construction in Moscow was impregnated.

Important work in the preservation of wooden houses, buildings, and wood products is also being conducted in other parts of the country.

The Chemical-Mycological Laboratory of the All-Union Preservative Trust is developing new methods of combating wood parasites. Chemists and mycologists are improving the methods of impregnating coniferous and deciduous varieties of trees with poisonous substances, are improving procedures for impregnating wood parts of standard houses, and are seeking new preservatives.(36)

Scientific associates of the Arkhangel'sk Forestry Engineering Institute have worked for 2 years under the direction of K. I. Voronitsyn on the development of new hand electrical instruments for cutting branches and barking mining props, pulpwood, and boards. Work on the new instruments is now completed, and tests at the logging point of the Shelek Plesetskiy Timber Transport Enterprise have shown good results.

The electrical instrument for barking mining props consists of an electric motor with a switch, communicator box coupling, and a cutting apparatus. The new barking mechanism is easy and simple to operate. It makes it possible to take off a layer of bark from trees of any size with a productivity of 8 to 10 cubic meters per shift. The weight of the mechanism with the motor is 8½ kilograms.

Experiments with the disk-type branch cutter constructed by scientific associates of the institute have shown that it can be used successfully in cutting areas with fir and oak plantings. It increases the productivity of labor more than two times. In addition to the disk-type machine, the designers prepared a valuable branch-cutting machine which gave good results in tests not only in cutting branches, but also in bucking, and even in felling.

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All three new types of machines have high-frequency electric motors. These electrical machines made by the institute have aroused great interest among timber workers of the Northern regions.(37)

Recently, machines of an unusual type which fell trees, load them, and carry them to upper landings have appeared in cutting areas of timber managements. The new machine, which lightens the work of timber fellers, consists of a KT-12 skidding tractor with a felling boom. It takes 7-8 cubic meters of timber and delivers it to the landing for further processing. The projected capacity of the machine is 36 cubic meters per shift. Tests of the new machines, designed jointly by scientists of the Academy of Forestry Engineering imeni S.M. Kirov and engineers of the Lenin Timber Trust, are now being carried out.(29)

Timber Industry Worker Production Data

Krasikov and Chervyakov, seasonal timber fellers from the Kolkhoz imeni Bulgani who are working at the Borovlyanka Timber Management of the Altay Timber Trust, each with two helpers, felled in a 12-day period 220 cubic meters of timber apiece. Vinokurov, Shchelkunov, and Krasikov, seasonal haulers from the same kolkhoz, are each hauling 18 cubic meters of timber per shift.

At the Kil'mezskiy Logging Point of the Syurekskiy Timber Management, the joint efforts of workers and engineer-technical workers have resulted in a systematic reduction of the production cycle in all logging centers and the reduction of labor-consuming work. For example, in October 1952, the time required from the felling of timber to its loading at the lower landing was 291 minutes per cubic meter. This figure dropped to 252 minutes in November, and to 241 minutes in December. The labor-consuming work required in connection with the processing and transportation of one cubic meter of timber was lowered by 28 percent.(38)

In October 1952, cost accounting was introduced at nine logging points of the Morkinskiy Timber Management of the Mary Timber Trust, resulting in a considerable increase in the productivity of labor and sizable savings.

K. Lukovnikov, a truck driver with a norm of 378 cubic meters, hauled 482 cubic meters of timber, saving the enterprise 963 rubles. V. Shiskin, skidding tractor operator, with a monthly norm of 1,050 cubic meters, skidded 1,200 cubic meters of timber, saving 621 rubles. S. Krechin, operator of the PES-12-200 electric power plant, with a monthly norm of 2,110 cubic meters, supplied the electric power for the felling of 1,849 cubic meters of timber.

The new organization of labor has caused increases in all production indexes at the Krasnovskiy Timber Management of the Onega Timber Trust. The average complex production per man per shift has risen to 4.5 cubic meters of timber; the average monthly production for each skidding tractor is 58 cubic meters; the average monthly production for each power plant is 120 cubic meters.(39)

During the second quarter 1952, timber fellers Abramov and Koss of the Ziminskiy Timber Management, Eastern Siberian Timber Trust, each working with a TSNIME-K5 electric saw, did outstanding work. Abramov felled 12,575 cubic meters of timber, while Koss felled 10,105 cubic meters. Abramov's average production per shift was 175 cubic meters; Koss' average, 160 cubic meters. Each had a norm of 104 cubic meters.(39)

At the Kil'mezskiy Logging Point of the Syurekskiy Timber Management, a traffic graph has been introduced on the narrow-gauge railroad. This has made possible a sharp rise in the haulage of timber. Stakhanovite locomotive engineers Denisov and Zadorin, in a single trip, haul up to 250 cubic meters

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of timber (8 to 10 carloads), as compared with a norm of 61 cubic meters. This has made it possible to speed up the turnover of rolling stock by 30 percent and to free one locomotive for other purposes.(40)

At the Igrinskiy Timber Management, many locomotive engineers are hauling heavy loads and exceeding production norms two and three times.

During the past year, Nikulin, locomotive engineer, hauled 13,493 cubic meters of timber, as compared with a technical norm of 6,728 cubic meters. A. Kopusov and V. Kumsov, locomotive engineers, haul 200-220 cubic meters of timber per trip instead of their norm of 85 cubic meters.

At the Lubyanskiy Timber Management, production during 1953 for each PES-12-200 electric power plant (in felling timber) amounted to 40,000 cubic meters, as compared with a plan figure of 27,800 cubic meters; production per skidding tractor amounted to 9,200 cubic meters, as compared with a plan figure of 5,450 cubic meters; production for each TL-1 winch used in loading amounted to 24,200 cubic meters, as compared with a plan figure of 18,400 cubic meters; production of each locomotive used in haulage amounted to 42,800 cubic meters, as compared with a plan figure of 33,000 cubic meters.(41)

At the Krivetskiy Logging Point, Vasiliy Denezhkin and Nikolay Demka, skidding-tractor drivers, hold the record for timber skidding. With a norm of 17 cubic meters, each of them skids 24-27 cubic meters of timber per shift.(42)

During the first half of December, four tractors were used for skidding at the Mishabashskiy Logging Point of the Shermordanskiy Timber Management. When the transfer to 24-hour skidding was made on 13 December, three tractors were left in the cutting area. On 5 January, another tractor was removed from the cutting area. However, working on three shifts, these two tractors skid in a 24-hour period from 230 to 300 cubic meters of timber, that is, as much as was obtained formerly with four machines.

Formerly, 36 workers were required for loading timber at the upper landing. The correct organization of labor has made it possible to perform a greater volume of work with a smaller number of workers. Loading operations are now carried out by 24 men.(43)

At a logging point of the Antun' Khorskiy Timber Management, the brigade headed by Ivan Golubnichero, with a norm of 80 cubic meters per shift, loads 250-350 cubic meters of timber, which amounts to 28-30 trucks. On an average, this brigade, with a norm of 2,080 cubic meters per month, loads 3,500 cubic meters of timber.(10)

Photochronometric observations have shown that at the Badzheyskiy Timber Management a car with a volume of 19.5 kilometers is loaded, on an average, in 68.7 minutes, but at the Kazachinskiy Timber Management a car with a volume of 13.5 cubic meters is loaded in 26.5 minutes. Thus, the productivity of a winch operator at the Kazachinskiy Timber Management is 70 percent higher than at the Badzheyskiy Timber Management.(2)

At the cutting areas of Alaturskiy Rayon, increased production and a higher quality of timber have been recorded. By 1 February, Vel'dyayev, skidding-tractor driver, had skidded 4,849 cubic meters of timber. Mikhail Nikolayevich Sysuykin, skidding-tractor driver, has an average daily production of 63 cubic meters, as compared with a norm of 46 cubic meters. Nikolay Ivragimov, skidding-tractor driver, skidded 5,124 cubic meters of timber in a 3-month period. On individual days, his production reaches 140 cubic meters of timber.(32)

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At the Mukhtolovskiy Timber Management, the introduction of the new method of organization of labor caused an increase above the plan figure in 1952 production per machine.

The 1952 yearly production for each PES-12-220 electric power plant was 28,200 cubic meters, as compared with a norm of 24,500 cubic meters. S. Pestov, the best electric power plant operator, supplied the electric power for the felling of 34,000 cubic meters of timber. F. Kosogorov, crane operator, loaded 29,200 cubic meters of timber, as compared with a norm of 20,000 cubic meters.(44)

At the Prudovitskiy logging point of the Monzenskiy Timber Management, production during 1952 per shift on the KT-12 tractor amounted to 33.4 cubic meters, as compared with a norm of 27 cubic meters; production per shift on the TL-3 winch was 78.2 cubic meters, as compared with a norm of 75 cubic meters.(45)

At the Gaynskiy Timber Management of the Molotov Timber Combine, many skidding-tractor operators did not meet their norms during 1952, but, at present, every KT-12 skidding-tractor operator is skidding 32.2 cubic meters of timber per shift, as compared with a norm of 30 cubic meters.(33)

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